Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

Revision of the bryological flora of New Caledonia. It was he who put me in communication with an active and enthusiastic collector, Mons. Franc. I knew also that in order to facilitate my task, he made use of his scientific connections and of the great consideration in which he was held by begging his fellow-workers to give me their very kind co-operation together with materials for work. Is not this care in enlisting recruits and drilling them in scientific methods, the mark of a truly scientific mind? His fine character, the uprightness of his judgment, his open and tolerant spirit, his kindly and genuine bearing towards all those with whom he come in contact were unanimously appreciated. No discordant voice was raised around the tomb of our regretted friend. All those who approached him, all his co-workers applauded the opinion expressed by V. F. Brotherus: "Our friend F. Renauld is one of the noblest men I have ever known." This appreciation of the great master of contemporary bryology truly and forcibly sums up the personality of the friend of whom my feeble pen has only been able to draw an imperfect protrait. Havre, France.

For Bibliography see page 125.

SPLACHNOBRYUM IN GREENHOUSES.

By Elizabeth G. Britton.

Mosses of this genus have been known to occur in greenhouses since 1867 when specimens were found by D. Orr in the Botanical Gardens at Glasnevin, Dublin, Ireland, on brick walls in a hot house, which were referred to a West Indian species, *S. Wrightii* C. M. *Splachnobryum Corbieri* R. & C. was described in 1902 from specimens found at Cherbourg, France, in a greenhouse, but this species is supposed to be of African origin, and the specimens bore no fruit, only antheridia.

On January 9th, 1908, I found in the greenhouses of the New York Botanical Gardens[1] some specimens of a *Splachnobryum* growing on pots with West Indian orchids. These specimens were fruiting, though the capsules were rather old, the plants quite black, discolored and overgrown with minute algal filaments.

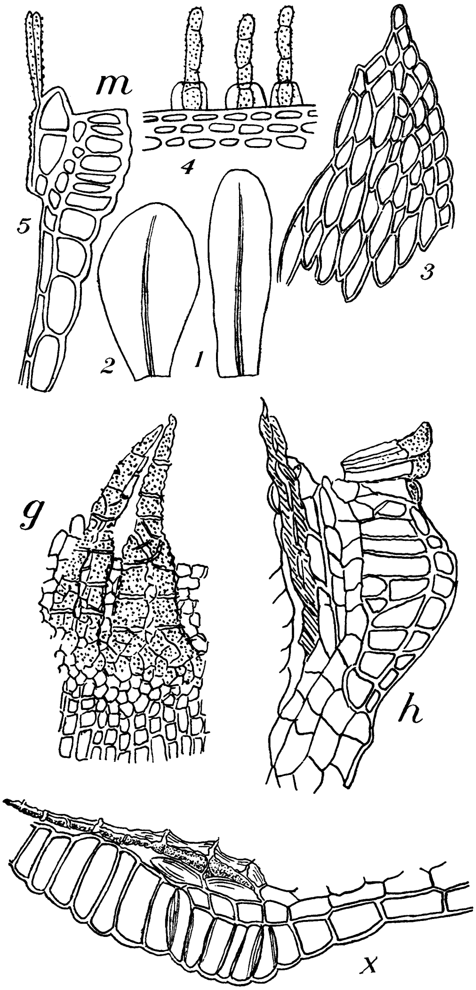
Last year Miss Edith A. Warner brought some fine specimens sent to her by Dr. A. F. K. Krout for naming; they grew on wet stones and rocks in greenhouses in the vicinity of Philadelphia and were collected in good fruiting condition on October 2, 1909. They proved to be a species of *Splachnobryum* closely related to, if not identical with, one described by Dixon[2] as *S. delicatulum* Broth. (Plate XI, Figs. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5.)

In figs. 4-5 of Plate XI the short hyaline preperistome is figured extending downward inside the flaring rim of the capsule with from 5-9 rows of cells, making half of each tooth immersed, and the walls of the mouth of the capsules very dark and thickened. The specimens from which these drawings were made were collected on brick walls of hot houses. at Baldersley Park, Yorkshire. in October. Dixon states that this species. '*Splachnobryum delicatulum* Broth., was probably introduced among orchids from tropical America, as mosses of this genus occur in temperate regions only as aliens."

---

[1] A rare moss in the Conservatories. Journ. N. Y. Bot. Gard. 10: 140. 1909.

[2] "A new species of Splachnobryum, with notes on the peristome," by H. N. Dixon Journ. Bot. 45: 81-85. t. 484. 1907.



Explanation of Plate XI

Splachnobryum delicatulum Broth., Journ. Bot. 44: 81. **t. 484A.** 1907. 1, 2. Leaves, × 25. 3. Cells in upper part of leaf, × 125. 4. Portion of peristome, viewed from without × 125. 5. Longitudinal radial section of capsule-wall and peristome, × 125.

Splachnobryum Geheebii Fl., Musci Fl. Buit. 2: 473. fig. 87. 1902-1904. Fig. g. Inner surface of peristome × 200. Fig. h. Section with perforate teeth × 240 showing the thickened flaring rim and intermediate membranous cells.

Splachnobryum Wrightii C.M. Fig. X. Cross-section of capsule of *Splachnobryum Wrightii* C.M. from Chas. Wright's Cuban mosses no. 54. Showing flaring rim, base of lid, peristome and inflated preperistome × 120. (From drawing by Alexandrina Taylor.)

Dr. Krout's specimens show the "*hyaline preperistome*," deeply inserted, fragile, papillose teeth and blunt leaves. They were compared with the description of *S. delicatulum* Broth. and proved to be exactly like the English specimens in the leaves and inflorescence and the blunt stumps of the preperistome are also present, but Mr. Dixon thinks that the walls of the capsules, have larger cells and the spores also are larger in our specimens. The fragile and peculiar peristome differs from the figures and description given by Brotherus[3] for *S. Wrightii* C. M. in the presence of the basal hyaline cells, of which Dixon states: "Even now I am quite unable to say whether the structure in question is peculiar to the plant under consideration, or whether it may be shared by some other species of the genus." Since this description was published Prof. Max Fleischer has called Mr. Dixon's attention to the fact that this "*binding membrane*",[4] as he called it, is present in *S. Geheebii*[5] which he figured and distributed from the East Indies. (Plate XI Figs. g and h.)

Brotherus also has changed his mind about the generic position of *Splachnobryum* and has transferred it from the *Pottiaceæ* where he placed it in 1902, back to the *Splachnaceæ*[6] where Dixon and others agree is its family relationship.

It will be of interest to add that the hyaline preperistome has been found to exist in *S. Wrightii* C.M. (Plate XI Fig. X.) from Cuba and Jamaica, in *S. Mariei* Besch from Guadeloupe, in *S. Wullschlagelii* C. M. from Surinam and in *S. Bernoullii* C. M. from Guatemala. I have also found traces of it in *S. flaccidum* (Harv.) C. M. from Asia, and in *S. Boivini* C. M. from Madagascar. It is difficult to determine its presence positively without section-cutting as the hyaline cells are very hygroscopic and as soon as the capsule is moistened the whole peristome bends inward and downward, disappearing completely out of sight. Since this genus had been found, in greenhouses both here and in Philadelphia it may be of interest to describe Dr. Krout's specimens, which are better than ours and do not seem to differ specifically from

Splachnobryum delicatulum Broth.

Plants gregarious in bright green cushions; stem erect or slightly decumbent at base, seldom more than 5 10 mm. high with a few red basal radicles occasionally branching into green, filamentous protonema; leaves soft, flacid, erect and spreading, 1-2 mm. long, elliptic or spathulate, obtuse, costate to below the apex, margins entire or serrulate, plane or reflexed with one row of smaller, quadrate or inflated cells around the apex; basal cells oblong or rhomboidal, upper irregularly hexagonal, walls thin. Dioicous, the antheridial plants more slender with several terminal clusters becoming subaxillary; archegonia few, terminal or lateral without paraphyses. Seta erect, terminal or rarely lateral 3–4 mm. long, red below, yellow and twisted above; capsule seldom more than 1–1.5 mm. long, erect. cylindric; lid small, conic. with inflated cells. mouth broad, flaring and bordered by 6–9 rows of smaller dark-red denser cells; peristome deeply inserted with a short pale-yellow inflated hyaline preperistome; teeth 16, red, papillose, short, immersed for fully half their length, rather distant, slender and fragile, incurved when moist and irregularly thickened and split; neck stomatose, tapering, calyptra cucullate, spores .013–.016 mm. slightly papillose, maturing in October.

---

[3] Broth. in E. & P. Pflanzenfam. fasc. 214: 420 fig. 275. D. 1902.

[4] Fleischer-Musci Flor. Buit. 2: 473 fig. 87. 1902-1904.

[5] Fleischer-Musci Arch. Ind. no. 136. 1900.

[6] Broth. E. & P. Pflanzenfam. fasc. 234-235: 1203. 1909.

Origin: Unknown.

Habitat: On wet stones and rocks in greenhouses in the vicinity of Philadelphia, Penn. Collected by Dr. A. F. K. Krout, October 2nd, 1909.

New York Botanical Garden.

LICHENS OF THE MOUNT MONADNOCK REGION, N. H., No. 5.

(See BRYOLOGIST, July, 1909. Vol. XII, No. 4.

BY R. HEBER HOWE, Jr.

Genus: *Bœomyces* Pers. DC.

66. *Bœomyces roseus* Pers. Two fertile specimens, thus labelled, belong here.

Genus: *Stereocaulon* Schreb.

67. *Stereocaulon paschale* (L.) Fr. Three fertile specimens belong here. One was labelled thus, the others "*tomentosum*" and "*denudatum*" respectively. Abundant at Fitzwilliam.
68. *Stereocaulon tomentosum* (Fr.) Th. Fr. Three fertile specimens belong here. Two were labelled "*paschale*," one as above.
69. *Stereocaulon tomentosum* var. *alpinum* Th. Fr. Two fertile specimens belong here. Both were labelled "*coralloides*."
70. *Stereocaulon denudatum* Floerk. Two specimens, one fertile, belong here. One from "Monadnoc" was labelled "*tomentosum* var. *alpinum*," the other collected by "C. C. Frost," and probably therefore not from New Hampshire, was labelled "*pileatum*."
71. *Stereocaulon condensatum* Hoffm. One fertile unlabelled specimen collected on "earth" belongs here.
72. *Stereocaulon pileatum* Ash. One specimen labelled "nanodes Keene, rare" probably belongs here. Fitzwilliam, common. One specimen labelled "*Stereocaulon nanodes*? Keene," is "not determinable, but certainly [is] *not S. nanodes*."

For the determination of the specimens of this genus I am indebted to Dr. L. W. Riddle of Wellesley College.

Genus; *Cladonia.*

The genus *Cladonia* has undergone such revision since Mr. Wheelock's day, that I have not indicated his determinations in this genus. For the determination of these plants, except where otherwise indicated, I am indebted to Dr. L. Scriba of Frankfort, Germany, who for the mere painstaking clerical labor alone, is to be admired. The arrangement of the species,